MANY CHANGES IN THE SENATE

New Members Who Will Appear at the Next Session.

THE TERMS OF THIRTY WILL EXPIRE

Familiar Faces of Statesmen Will Be Missed .- Messrs. Blackburn, Brice, Cameron, Hill, Palmer and Voorhees Are Among Those Who Will Forsake the Worry of Public Life for the Peace of Private Citizenship -- Many Prominent Democratic Members Will Be Retired.

From the Pittsburg News. While the United States senate is guarded by the constitution against such sweeping changes as frequently occur in the membership of the house, the upper branch of the national legislature in the next congress will see an unusually large number of its present members retired from office and new men seated in their places. The terms of 30 senators expire on March 4 next men seated in their places. The felius of 30 senators expire on March 4 next. Ten of these, it is assured, will not return, and the chances are that half a dozen more will be unable to hold on to their togas. Some of the oldest, most picturesque and notable figures in the senate will step down upon the dawn of the Fifty-fifth congress, and there promises to be another transfusion of promises to be another transfusion of younger blood into that slow and deyounger blood into that slow and de-liberate body. The senators whose terms expire are Messrs, Allison, of



SENATOR WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

Iowa; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Blanchof Louisiana; Brice, of Ohio; n, of Utah; Call, of Florida; Cameron; Dubois, of Idaho; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Gibson, of Maryland; New Hampshire; Gibson, of Maryland; Gordon, of Georgia; Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Hill, of New York; Irby, of South Carolina; Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada; Kyle, of South Dakato; Mitchell, of Oregon; Morrill, of Vermont; Palmer, of Hilmois; Peffer, of Kansas; Perkins, of California; Platt, of Connecticut; Pritchard, of North Carolina; Pugh, of Alabama; Squire, of Washington; Teller, of Colorado; Vest, of Missouri; Vilas, of Wisconsin, and Voorhees, of Indiana. These gentlemen were classed in the last session of this congress as 14 Republicans, 14 Democrats, 1 Independent and 1 Farmers' Alliance. Senator Kyle is the Iners' Alliance. Senator Kyle is the In-dependent, and Peffer the Alliance man, although both of them invariably voted with Allen, of Nebraska, the out-and-out Populist. Several senators whose terms expire

have already been re-elected, or their successors chosen. The Republicans will gain senators from the state of New York, Maryland, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, and almost certainly from Kentucky. Senators who are cer-tainly set coming back are Blackburn. tainly not coming back are Blackburn, Brice, Cameron, Hill, Palmer, Voor-hees, Vilas, Gordon, Irby and Brown. Senator Gordon declined some time ago to serve again, and Senator Irby's successor has been chosen in the per-son of Judge W. H. Earle. Other senators who may not be returned are Call, Squire and Dubois. While the Florida legislature is Democratic, there are others besides Mr. Call who want to be senator, and it is said he has already fallen behind in the race. Squire and Dubois are in the same boat. Both



were Republicans, and bolted the St

Louis platform.

Dubois expected to organize a silver party in Idaho that would stand aloof from all the old parties in the state and practically absorb all the free silver votes, but the Democratic and Populist leaders in the state did not like Sena-tor Dubois, for past political reasons too numerous to mention, and brought about a fusion, which left out the sena-tor and his followers altogether. Du-bols appealed to the national committee of the two parties to straighten out things for him, and did succeed in hav-ing an agent sent out there to fix things up, but he accomplished very lit-tle. The answer of the fusionists was that they had fixed things up so that Brean would certainly earry the state Bryan would certainly carry the state. and they had no time to look out for bolting Republicans, with whom self-interest appeared to be paramount. He has but a slim following in the newly-elected legislature, and a fusionist will certainly be elected to succeed him.

SQUIRE'S COLD COMFORT.

Squire, of Washington, did not bolt until fusion between the Democrats and Populists and free silver Republicans in his state was practically assured. Then he wrote a long letter to one of their number, prominent in the



20 IN M. PALMER

Brown was practically unknown to the Brown was practically unknown to the nation at the time of the admission of Utah as a state, but he made some speeches in the senate and one at the Senator Palmer is 79 years of age,

St. Louis convention that won attention for him. He is a lawyer and never before held public office. He and his colleague, Senator Cannon, one of the Republican bolters, were elected by the same vote, and in drawing lots Brown got the short term and Cannon the long one. The latter's term expires

Voerhees and Blackburn have long been familiar figures in Washington. The former first came to congress in 1861, remaining for terms. His defeat in the race for the



Forty-third congress was due, as he Forty-third congress was due, as he nimself attributes it, to the nomination of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for president. A vacancy being caused in the senate by the death of O. P. Morton, the governor of Indiana appointed Voorhees, who took his sent Nov. 12, 1877. Almost his first words in the senate were an earnest appeal in favor of the free coinage of appeal in favor of the free coinage of silver and the preservation of the preenback currency as full legal tender money. On this issue the state of in-diana was carried by the Democratic party the following year. Mr. Veor-hees is a man of decidedly mutable opinions. His course on the financial question has been frequently changed. Three years ago he was an ardent advocate of sound money, and being chairman of the finance committee, led the fight in the senate for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. He is now again for free

Senator Blackburn began his conressional career in the Firty-fourth ongress. After serving ten years in the lower house, he came to the senate in March, 1885, and was re-elected in 1890. He is a native son of the state that honored him, and served in the Confederate army throubout the war. His defeat for re-election last spring,



which he made this fall, are fresh in the Senators Hill, Palmer, Brice, Vilas and Irby are all one-term men, but have left the impress of their personal-ity in the senate, All have achieved fame in one way or another. Senator Hill, having been governor of New York and a candidate for the presidenfusion movement, stating that he was with them until the last and would be at their joint convention to help the good work along. He received but cold comfort from many of the fusion-ist leaders, and came away a month ir more before the campaign was over. The legislature just chosen in Wash-lagton had a very strong fusion ma-jority, and there will be candidates galore from the three parties, Squire's defeat will be received with but little regret here by newspaper men and others who are forced to come in con-tact with him. He is personally one of the most unpopular men that ever serv-ed in the senate, and unlike many others who will retire, his exit will be onspicuous by the absence of expres-

sions of sympathy and good cheer for his future political welfare. Two Plaits are likely to be members Two Platts are likely to be members of the next senate; he, of Cincinnati, is sure of re-election, and he, of New York, it is said, can be sent to succeed Hill if he so desires. If not, it is conceded that he will name the man. These two Platts are from the same amily, being second cousins. Of the ten senators who are certain

to stay at home, two only, Cameron,



SENATOR VILAS.

tial nomination, was yet a surprise to many people, who were prone to believe many of the malignant assertions of his enemics. Instead of being a mere poli-tician it seen appeared that he was a rendy debater, well supplied with facts, with ready wit and keen satire, the sharp and unwelcome point of which has been felt by many an older states-

CAREER OF SENATOR VILAS. Senator Vilas, as a result of being chosen chairman of the Democratic national convention in 1884, that first nominated Mr. Cleveland for the presidency, was made postmaster general. and afterward secretary of the inter-ior for the remainder of Mr. Cleve-land's first term. The Democrats con-trolling the Wisconsin legislature in

1891, he was sent to the senate as the successor of John C. Spooner, Senator Brice was noted as a suc cessful campaign manager in Ohio some time before he became a sena-Being a representative of the state on the Democratic national com-mittee, he was chosen chairman of the campaign committee in 1888, and became chairman of the national committee upon the death of William H. Bar-num. This prominence resulted in his

and probably would not have sought re-election even if Illinois had chosen a Democratic legislature. He has a long record of public service both in civil and military life, and closes his career with the honor of a nomination for the presidency from the sound money wing of the Democratic party. General Gordon does not return be-cause he prefers the quiet life of a plain citizen to the cares of a public func-tionary. An honorable record in the fact that he was wounded in eight confederate service is attested by the battles. He first came to the United States senate in 1872, serving two terms. He then served as governor of Georgia for four years, at the expiration of which time he was again sent to the senate for the term now drawing to a close. He is 64 years of age. He has gained considerable fame from his lec-"The Last Days of the Confed-," which has heard in Pittsburg

on Monday night. on Monday night.
Senator Irby is the owner of a large plantation near Laurens, South Carolina, which demands a great deal of his personal attention. He will devote himself to that upon his retirement

from the senate. Senator Allison, of Iowa, has already been elected to succeed himself, as has Senator Morrill, of Vermont; J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, has already been chosen as Senator Brices successor. Mary-land has selected George L. Wellington to succeed Senator Gibson, and Louisiana has chosen ex-Governor Me-Enery in place of Senator Blanchard. lonators Gallinger Hansbrough, Mitch-Senators (anninger, Hansbrough, Michaell, Perkins and Platt, all Republicans, and Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada; Vest, Pugh, Teller, Perfer and Kyle, Democrats and Populists, are almost certain to succeed themselves. Peffer will have to overthrow five other good Populists in Kansas, who are anxious to have a taste of Washing-tor official life, which is supposed to include marble bath tubs, scented soap and free shampoos, all at government expense. Senator Pugh will probably have no opposition in Alabama

THE PARIS CLAQUE.

Something About the French Methods of "Approval" - Systematizing the Claquers.

An action for breach of contract, brought by one of the leaders of the Paris claque against the director of the theater with which he was connected, has ended in a manner which will probably cause some little consternation among the class whom it chiefly concerns. The contract was pronounced void and the plaintiff nonsuited, on the ground that hired applause is con-trary to public order and good man-ners, hinders the expression of unbi-nsed opinion and destroys the liberty of the paying public. This seems to be excellent common sense, and might well be taken for an English indicial well be taken for an English judicial utterance. But they order theatrical matters so differently in France that the decision of the civil tribune has all the charm of the unexpected. The Paris claque is much more than a recognized institution; it is not merely tolerated, says the Pall Mall Gazette. For three-quarters of a century it has been a completely organized system, regarded as unassailable within the boundaries of law and order. Moreover, the judgment is in curious con-trast with one given in Vienna on a cognate question not so long since. Here the fiscal authorities imposed a new and burdensome tax on the chef de claque of the Court Opera house, That functionary appealed to the egal tribunal, but the decision was against him, on the ground that "hired applause, being a marketable commodity, was legally subject to taxation." It was in 1820 that the Paris claquers

first became amenable to anything like a general control. In that year a cer-tain M. Santon set up a bureau for the purpose of systematizing the loose methods by which paid professional ap-plause had hitherto been provided by and for the Paris theaters, That shrewd entrepreneur not only raised recruits for the service, but trained them for the several branches of the profession for which they were des-tined. The manager of a theater devoted to comedy, farce or vaudeville had but to notify his requirements to the central office, when he was duly supplied with a suitable contingent of rieurs, Tragedy and melodrama required support of a different character, and accordingly, skilled pleureus -chiefly women-were at hand ready to take their seats among the paying public and to bestow the tribute of their mercenary tears upon the wrongs and sufferings of the stage heroine. Bisseurs, the autocrats of the encore, were held in reserve for operas and concerts, while to the commissaires and chatouillers was intrusted a larger discretionary power in the way of leading applause according to the particular circumstances of time and occasion. The latter were also charged with the un-enviable duty of endeavoring to suppress any manifestations of discontent among an audience, and to stem the rising tide of disapproval, a task call-ing for no small amount of tact and experience, and not always successful-by accomplished even by their aid.

During the seventy-five years which have since clapsed, the claque system has undergone many modifications. and has been re-established on an en-tirely different footing. The gradual overlapping of the various forms of dramatic entertainment, and especially the increase in the number of the Paris theaters, made the old methods cumsupply of the necessary bired applause, There are thus some half doz n groups of theaters, the director of each house belonging to one group severally con-tracting with the same chef de claque. The business is not an unprofitable one though all engaged in it are not, of course, equally successful. One of the most remunerative leaderships was held by the late M. Fournier, who died five years ago, leaving a nice little fortune of a million francs. This gentleman had succelled and controlled and man had supplied and controlled applause as a "marketable commodity" for the Opera Odeon, Houffee, Ambigu, Folles, Dramatioues and Ments Plai-sirs—perhaps one of the most impor-tant combinations existing for this pur-

As might, perhaps, be expected from its position and traditions, the Theater Française holds about from these arrangements. Not that its director ignores the power of the claque, but here the power of the claque, but the power of the power of the claque, but the power of the power of the power of the claque, but the power of the po chooses to keep it entirely within his personal control. As a consequence the system finds its expression in this house in its least aggresive form. The salary attached to the post of chef de claque at the Francaise is a small one, having been some time ago reduced from about (200) per annum to haif that figure. The leader receives, however, for his free disposal, twenty free seats every night. which amounts to considerable aug-mentation of his salary. He attends the final rehearsals of new plays, and makes notes of the speeches and situations which the authors and stage man-agers wish to be applauded. But his functions are limited to "leading" the public instead of coercing them. At the Theater Francaise also recalls are left entirely in the hand of the public, though the claques are expected to sup-

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has Mrs. winstows soothing syrup has been used for over fifty years by mil-lions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colle and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by denegatist in every wart of the world.

SENATORIAL FIGHTS OF OTHER PERIODS

Before and After the Rise of the Cameron Dynasty.

HOW JOHN FORNEY WAS BETRAYED

Manner in Which Cameron Won His First Election to the Senate .- The Subsequent Battles That Have Periodically Agitated the Ordiparity Calm Surface at Harrisburg.

Tenn," in Philadelphia Bulletin. The fight for the succession to Cameron's seat in the senate is the first occasion in sixteen years since there has been anything like a general battle in the open for the Pennsylvania senatorship. The four terms that have been filled in the interval have not caused any serious trouble after the choice of the legislatures which were choice of the legislatures which were called upon to name the senators. If Senator Cameron shall hold good to his repeated assurances that he would not again seek re-election—it will be the first time in fifty years when a Cameron has not been either in the senate or a candidate before a Republican or a Democratic senatorial caucus Simon Cameron made his first appearance in the United States senate in 1845 as the result of the peculiar deal which he entered into with a combination of Whigs and Democratic bolters on the tariff question, defeating that emment jurist, George W. Woodward, second to no member of his party in either character or intellectual force and taking the place of James Buchan an, who had been called into the cab inet of Polk as secretary of state. With exception of the intervals between his retirement to make way for Rich ard Broadhead and his resignation to enter Lincoln's cabinet as secretary of war and his re-election in 1867 the Cameron line of father and son has been continuous in the senate, covering al-together a period of thirty-eight years. No other Pennsylvania senator has anywhere approached the record of either of the Camerons in length of cetter of the Camerons in length of service, with the exception of Quay (at the close of his present term), Daniel Sturgeon and James Buchan-an, and none of them has more than a dozen years to his credit. Cameron will have sat in the senate continu-ously for almost twenty years; while his father is the only senator who en-joyed the distinction of going out of Joyed the distinction of going out of the senate, not only once, but twice, and then going back again each time, finally to hand the seat over in his old age to Don as he would an heir-born of the household. On the 4th of March next the memorable history of the Cameronian dynasty in the mu-

tations of time will have closed its final chapter, after a career which can-not be matched in American politics for audacity, tenacity, intrigue, chi-canery and personal success. IN EARLY DAYS. In the early days of the Republican party in Pennsylvania the senatorships were generally bones of flerce contention, or, at least, until the elder Cam-eron, after the war, succeeded in plac-ing himself in the saddle. The beginning of his historic quarrel with Andrew G. Curtin may be said to date back to their wrangling for the nomination in 1855. Two years later came the celebrated delivery to Cameron of the three Democratic votes of Mancer Lebo and Wagenseller in betrayal of John W. Forney. The whole power of the Democratic machine in Pennsylvania under the orders of Buchanan, president-elect, had been employed to make Forney, who was chairman of the state committee, the candidate of the caucus. The Democrats had only a bare majority on joint ballot, and, although Forney had made some enemies among the ambitious members of his party who had been rejected in the ef-Buchanan's young champion, it was expected that he would carry the day. Cameron who had entered the Republican party only the year before, had pressed his claims without receiving an altogether cordial recognition, but he caused a hint to be conveyed to the Republican caucus through Penrose, kinsman of the present senator, that he could control the votes of sev-eral Democrats, that no other Republican could control any, and that, there fore, he was the only Republican who could possibly be elected.

The caucus, through a committee, made a quiet investigation, verified substantially the correctness of Cameron's assertions, and, therefore, agreed to give him the solid vote of the party in order that the deserters might have the required opportunity to carry out their end of the bargain. It was ful-filled amidst a howl of Democratic dis-may, and was followed by an outburst of indignation throughout the state. I believe that all three of the traitors believe that all three of the traitors were never again heard of in public affairs. They went into private life pursued by a storm of wrath and exectation. So bitter was this detestation that some of the hotels in Harrisburg afterward refused them bed and beard.

DAVID WILMOT.

The next Republican who entered the senate from Pennsylvania was David Wilmot, who in his Democratic days had won fame as the author of the calchest of the large of the calchest of the large of the board. theaters, made the old methods cumbersome and finally unworkable. For some years past the handling of the whole machinery of the claque has been intrusted to a few well known leaders, each of whom is responsible to a certain number of theaters for the case of the acceptance of the case of the contrained into the cabinet, Edgar Cowang, who went thither as Wilmot's collegue at the same time as successor the contrained in the case of the to ex-Covernor Bigler faled a not in conspicuous place in the senate in the next six years. Those who may look over his speeches in the Congressional Record in the early reconstruction period will find them marked by much logical acumen, apt citations and his-toric learning. Mr. Blaine makes a remark of him in his "Twenty Years in Congress" that his ability was far greater than either his ambitions or his industry. As it was, despite his infirraities, he was often an effective defirraities, he was often an effective de-bater; but he early took his place with the extreme conservative Republicans in the senate, became "a Johnson man." was foremest in the direction of the fa-mous "Arm-in-Arm Convention" which met at Nineteenth street and Girard mous "arm in respect and one is reminded of the shrewd observation of Rose Coghlan to a young acteess whose name was very much in the papers. She said to Miss

again appeared on the scene in an-other dash for a seat in the senate. In the general reaction against the Republicans throughout the north, the state in 1862 had given them a majority of one in the legislature at Harrisburg. Cameron again boldly assured the Re-Cameron again boldly assured the Republicans that he could secure the vote that was needed and attempted to make good his word. The Curtin wing of the party, however, was not disposed to help him in his plans, and the Democratic leaders were determined that the party should not be betrayed and cheated the second time. The caucus nomination was given to Charles R. Buckalew and the prevailing sentiment among Democrats was that if any among Democrats was that if any member of the party should sell out to Cameron, he deserved to pay the penalty with his life. When the time came for balloting the old-time rounders of the Bill McMullen-Bob Lister Smith-Jimmy Haggarty stamp went to Harrisburg and stationed themselves about the windows and doors of the house on Capitol Hill with a tacit understanding capitol Hill with a tacit understanding to "pick off" any Democrat who might desert Buckalew, but they all came up for Buckalew to a man under the knowledge of the cheerful array of Derringers and Colts that were hidden in the clothes of the toughs like a masked battery. Cameron's tactics, the state of the cheerful array of Derringers and Colts that were hidden in Broadway. An interview appears to his mind an abomination.

Miss M. E. Braddon is one of those however, were not effective with the persons who maintain firm ideas about

Republicans either, and he failed to re-Republicars either, and he failed to resceive their full support.

It was in 1867, when the desperate
contest for the legislature between
Cameron and Curtin was fought, and
when the downfall of Cuptin was heralded by the defeat of Quay for speaker, that Cameron scored probably his
greatest triumph, converting Quay and
other promising youngsters of the time
to the dynasty and giving it a supremother promising youngsters of the time to the dynasty and giving it a supremacy which no opposition within the party was able to shake in the next fourteen years, or until Cameron was on the verge of four score and had ab-negated his honors to the heir apparent.

HIS RESIGNATION.

ident and Hartranft for governor, the old chieftain would have remained there longer if it had not been for his desire to "vindicate" Don, when Hayes in 1877 declined after great pressure to keep him in office as secretary of war. Cameron then wrote his resigna-tion; there was a hubbub all over the war. Cameron than the was a hubbub all over the state; for the moment there was a rush of innocents to the front; it was soon given out that the "orders" were for Cameron fils; there was a grumble; but the machine worked with beautiful precision. Two years later, when Cameron came up for his first election to a full term by the legislature which was floated in with the victory of the was floated in with the victory of was floated in white complex in the victory of was floated in white can not a floated in white can not a floated in which set the was a grumble; in which set the was a grumble; in which set the was a grumble; in which set the whole reading to which set the

In the meantime, John Scott, a corporation lawyer of little popularity, and never widely known even in the state, although of good standing in his pro-lession, had been selected by Cameron as his colleague. When his term ex-pired in 1875 the unexpectedly tremendous Democratic tidal wave of 1874 had swept a Democratic legislature into power and William A. Wallace, then in control of the Democratic machine, and with the assistance of the Penn-sylvania railroad, speedily disposed of Lewis C. Cassidy, Richard Vaux, Hendrick B. Wright, Heister Clymer, Dan-lel Dougherty and a lot of other Democrats who were in training for the seat in the senate. The contest for the choice of a succes-

sor to Wallace shook the Republican party in the winter of 1881 from center to circumference and lasted several weeks. The Blaine influence in the Garfield administration, then being organized, was exerted against the Cam-erons, who had picked out Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, as Don's colleague, "Harry" Oliver was well known in the iron manufacturing industry as one of its magnates; but in public affairs outside of his own city, his name was unknown to the public except as a generous contributor to campaign funds and one of the ardent "business men" who were always faithful to the organiza-tion. It was evident that there would be a general protest; but it was deter-mined that he should be crammed down the party throat willy-nilly. The anti-Cameron men appealed to the his-toric sentiment and traditions of the party by rallying around Galusha A. Grow, also taking up Thomas M. Bayne, who was then cutting his short-lived swath in politics, and the deadlock conswath in politics, and the dendlock con-tinued until late in the session. The outcome was the compromise on John I. Mitchell, of Tioga, who had fairly reached his level in the house at wash-ington, and who for the next six years was painfully overweighted with a sense of his responsibility. In late years he has nestled in the snug repose of the bench of the common pleas court at home, more nearly forgotten than at home, more nearly forgotten than any other Pennsylvanian who has sat in the senate in the past forty years. Since that time Cameron and Quay have held both seats as a sort of a joint stock possession.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

Some of the More or Less Great Authors and Actresses Who Resolutely Refuse to Be Interviewed.

It may be that after a while popular

novelists will have their press agents just as distinguished theatrical -tars do now. In point of fact, it is stated that Marie Corelli is already introduc-ing the custom. Everyone knows how Duse piques curiosity by never permit-ting herself to be interviewed. What one knows about her is simply what one one knows about her is simply what one gathers from her public performances. There are no visits to her room in the hotel or to her home in Italy, with descriptions of her paintings, bric-a-brac and books; no accounts of her favorite dishes, perfumes and the like, says the New York Journal. There is only the Duse of the footlights, with her stender figure and pained face. But how much all this reserve arouses interest in her! Why is she so seculded? What hidden Why is she so secluded? What hidden grief, what sorrow in the past, what oignant wrongs lie at the bottom of this mystery? One can only speculate and to see her over and over again. So it is with Marie Corelli, who is a great of her private life which is going the rounds in a paragraph, and is as follows: "There is a touching incident to relate, which is not only interesting in itself, but is highly indicative or the deep feeling of reverence with which Maris Corelli approached the task of writing 'Barabbas; a Dream of the Wolld's Tragedy.' Her desk was Wolld's Tragedy. Her desk was placed opposite a picture after Guido's 'Ecos Homo,' under which a red lamp burned continuously. A friend presented to her a gold penholder, s.t with a single pearl at the top. With this pen aione, consecrated to the work, Marie Creelly was to the consecrated to the work, Marie Corelli wrote, from the first word to the last, the book which is now so Some public persons like to be in-

famous." terviewed for the press, and some do gin to step writing about you." When Julia Marlowe first went out as a star she would never be interviewed. Her manager kept strict guard. Now she is her own mistress, except so far as Mr. Tabor is concerned, and is very gracious to the writers for the press. Miss Ada Rehan has never given any interview to a newspaper man—not through her own choice, perhaps, but Mr. Daly obects. He conceives, and very rightly it may be, that it degrades the mystery of the stage to allow the performers to be seen in dressing-gown and slippers and by daylight. He has Charles Lamb's feeling that He has Charles Lamb's feeling that actors and actresses inhabit a world of their own, and should be visible to the public only in their paint and pow-der, swords and doublets and hoops and wigs, Romance has too far departed, and men nowadays are not heroes to the general public any more than to their valets. Mr. Daly would continue to preserve as far as possible some part of the old seclusion and sen-timent that clung to the regions be-

the right of public characters to their private lives. It is said that she has a never been photographed, and certainly no newspaper portrait of her has ever appeared. A picture of this popular novelist would be impossible to obtain. Recently she was offered \$100 cash to allow herself to be photographed and a royalty on all pictures of her that might be sold; but she declined. She has no abhorrence of figuring in this way, although she has several times allowed herself and her beautiful English home to be written up. George Eliot had the same rooted objection to the camera, although there are several portraits of her in existence taken from drawings. She was very plain; everyone who reads the periodicals knows that long, narrow face, without a gleam of beauty or genius anywhere in its features. Miss Braddon—or Mrs. Maxwell, as she really is—is also plain and quite a large woman, with a ruddy English countenance, beautiful only in its kindness and good nature—the real beauty after all. the right of public characters to their Elected to the senate in the wake of the great victory for Grant for pres-

its kindness and good nature—the real beauty after all. How far back it seems, although it

to a full term by the legislature which was floated in with the victory of Henry M. Hoyt for governor, there was a little handful of recalcitrants, led by Charles S. Wolf and George E. Maples, but the machine rode over them with hardly a far. On the night of the election, General Cameron, in his old stone house on the bank of the Susquehanna, received his retainers like seme old feudal baron, and told them that now he would die happy, that he had seen his greatness descend to his beloved lad. passed across the stage in cohorts. But nobedy even yet has been able to do them, as well as she did. Then came "Aurora Floyd," the beautiful horsewoman, with her secret, and then "John Marchmont's Legacy and the Doctor's Wife" and others, and finally that truly splendid story, "Henry Dunbar," or, as it was first called, "The Outcasts." This is one of the best sensation novels ever written; and from it Tom Taylor made an intensely interesting play in which in this country James W. Wollack was accustomed to appear. Henry Irving could handle the character of Dunbar—a remarkable psyschological study—but hardly anybody else; unless, perhaps, Mr. Willard. But no performance could surpass that of Wallack. Miss Braddon is still writing; but her readers do not seem to be as many as they once were.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Odell Williams will star, Odell Williams will star,
Mrs. Langtry is a bicyclist.
Washington has seven theaters.
New York has a Chinese theater,
Adelaide Randall is in vaudeville.
W. S. Gilbert has just finished play,
Lydia Thompson is acting in London.
Lillian Russell's father was an editor,
Anna Held will head a vaudeville cor-

pany. Corinne will be seen shortly in a new opera, Clssy Fitzgerald will star in "The Foundling." Will T. Rising is starring in "Leaves of

Foundling."

Will T. Rising is starring in "Leaves of Shamrock."

Julia Marlowe-Tabor will shortly act "For Scotland."

"She" and the "Clemenceau Case" have been resurrected.

McIntyre and Heath's "Dixie Land" has given up the ghost.

Lydia Yeamans Titus will hereafter be known as Lydia Titus.

A Spanish bullfighter's fee for a special performance is about \$3,000.

Donnelly, of Donnelly and Girard, once played only legitimate roles.

The Bostonians will probably produce "The Gueen of the Buccancers."

"Veronica" is the title of a play for Bernharit by Canada's poet laureate.

"The Electrician," by Charles E. Blaney, will soon have its initial production. A school for opera has been established at the New England Conservatory of Muste.

Inez Sprague, wife of ex-Governor

at the New England Conservatory of Music.

Inez Sprague, wife of ex-Governor Sprague, made her debut on the concert stage last week.

Marie Dressler, recently divorced from her millionaire hubby, declares she'll never wed again.

An actress in New York is about to have the nail on her left foretinger beautified by a diamond.

William H. Crane presented Martha Morton's new play, "A Fool of Fortune," at Lowisville last week.

Nat Goodwin has dropped proceedings for divorce against his wife. Goodwin will probably appear in London this season.

After an absence of two seasons E. S. Willard inaugurated his American tour at Boston Monday night, in "The Rogue's Comedy."

Chauncey Depew and Mayor Strong are

Comedy."

Chauncey Depew and Mayor Strong are among those who have tendered a benefit to Rose Coghlan, shortly to be given in

among those who have tendered a benefit to Rose Coghlan, shortly to be given in New York.

It has been discovered in London that the great effect in David Belasco's drama, "The Heart of Maryland," has been used in an older play.

The scene of 'Saturnalia," a new comic opera, is laid in New Orleans during the Mardi Gras. The authors are two Providence young men.

A negro bought a ticket for a scat in a Chicago theater, but was ejected on account of his color. He has gained a verdict of \$1,500 against the manager.

James O'Neill is perfecting plans to celebrate the two thousandth performance of "Monte Christo" on a great scale. The play will be given with an all-star cast.

A new play by Henrik Ibsen, said to be a continuation of "The Doll's House," showing the life of Nora after she leaves her husband, will shortly be acted in Frankfort.

The new play why which John Hare is to.

showing the life of North are she leaves her husband, will shortly be acted in Frankfort.

The new play which John Hare is to produce in this country will probably be called The, Master." It is a three-act modern drama written by Oglivie, author of "Hypatia."

Contracts were signed last week where-by Camille D'Arville will sing the leading role in Richard Carroll's resurrected "Kismet." The company will soon be organized and the opening is set for Philadelphia, Jan. 4.

The Bostonians will produce a new opera by Herbert and Smith at Washington next month. If it doesn't make a hit the company will produce "Il Travatore," "Carmen," "Bohemian Glei" and "Robin Hood" the rest of the season.

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